Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

IV, with the bachelor's degree as a unit of eight years, including four years in the secondary school as a basis for the entrance requirements. An appendix contains an interesting series of charts which exhibit graphically entrance requirements in mathematics, Latin, English, the amount prescribed and the amount elective.

Graduation requirements are classified under science, social science, mathematics, languages, English, prescribed, elective. Separate charts are given for B.A., B.S., and certain other degrees.

Next to English, mathematics is the most generally prescribed entrance subject, but the standard is more variable. It varies from 1 to 4 units or from 6⅔ to 20 per cent. of the requirements. The general average is 2½ units. In the curriculum the general average of semester hours in mathematics is 7.61 or just under 6 per cent. of the total curricular time.

College and University Salaries.—Bulletin 1920, No. 20 of the United States Bureau of Education gives detailed statistical information in regard to salaries in universities and colleges in 1920.

Salaries of 401 universities and colleges are included without mention of the names but under a geographical classification. Public and private institutions are also separated.

The minimum figures presumably indicate part-time work.

Salaries of 77 presidents in public institutions range from $2,500 to $12,500, with an average of $6,647.

Salaries of 2,460 professors range from $300 to $10,000, with an average of $3,126.

The corresponding figures for 822 associate professors are: $300, $4,000, and $2,514.

For 725 assistant professors, $500, $4,000, and $2,053.

For 2,138 instructors, $500, $3,100, and $1,552.

The lowest salary received by ten or more professors or associate professors is $1,500. The lowest received by ten or more assistant professors is $1,000.

In private institutions 287 presidents receive salaries ranging from $900 to $12,000, with an average of $3,918.

3,781 professors receive from $100 to $10,000, with an average of $2,304.

357 associate professors receive from $600 to $4,500, with an average of $2,423, indicating in comparison with the previous average that this grade is not used in institutions where salaries are relatively low.

1,261 assistant professors receive from $75 to $5,000, with an average of $1,770.

1,810 instructors receive from $50 to $4,000, with an average of $1,205.

The lowest salary received by ten or more professors in private institutions is $450; by ten or more associate professors, $1,500; by ten or more assistant professors, $500.

School Life for December 1, 1920, contains an interesting address by President Burton of the University of Michigan on Reasons for a National Survey of State Universities, with special emphasis on the unsatisfactory conditions for research, on the scarcity of trained teachers, and on the importance of university cooperation with industries.

School Life for December 15, 1920, contains an address by President Coffman of the University of Minnesota on the Recent Growth of State Universities, with interesting discussion of the rapid increase of high school attendance and of the practical difficulties in the way of any arbitrary restriction of registration.